The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,496.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 29th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		April	
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Galle	5
„ Carwar	30	„ Negapatam	8
„ Mangalore	31	„ Madras	11
	April	„ Coconada	13
„ Cannanore	1	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Calicut	2	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Beypore	3	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Cochin	3	Arrive Calcutta	17
„ Tuticorin	4		
„ Colombo	4		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

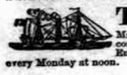
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cotyer, will be despatched on the 28th March 1870, at 9 a.m.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons registered, 300 H. P. will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.

For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 809 tons register, 100 Horse Power, is expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above.

For Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smyth, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.

For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 736 tons register, 180 Horse Power, W. DAY, Commander, will be despatched hence about 28th instant.

For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL WILLIAMS, and TIBAY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Mallwan	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Carwar	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Vellisherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Beypore	„	„ Goa	Monday.
„ Cochin	„	„ Carwar	„
„ Tuticorin	„	„ Mangalore	Tuesday.
„ Colombo	„	„ Cannanore	„
Arrive Cochin	Tuesday.	„ Vingorla	„
		„ Calicut	„
		„ Beypore	„
		Arrive Bombay	Wednesday.
		Leave Bombay	Thursday.
		Arrive Cochin	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kinghorn, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st March 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to another Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend DESPATCHING a number of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to that Port the Steamer ITALIA, 1,700 tons, Captain Rossini, expected to arrive here about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 10th April, with first and second class passengers and general cargo, to the following ports, viz., Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by the known Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC BRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Bills on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles, French money.

Steamers are further prepared to receive Merchandize from Europe, coastwise, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 2½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 24 10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,270 tons, Captain Lutgens, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 4th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Marino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 40s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

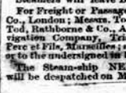
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Prudhomme Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. H. Palmaffine and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.



THE MAGDALA, leaving LIVERPOOL via CANAL, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BENGAL, (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL about the end of April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates :—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORTSAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£80

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

FOR NEWCASTLE AUSTRALIA.

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship FLEUR DE LIS, 995 tons register, Commander D. Thompson, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence on or about the 26th inst.

For passage apply on board, or to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail about the end of this Month).

MESSRS JOHN WILLIS AND SON'S magnificent teak-built Ship THE TWEED, Al 15 years, 1745 tons, William Scott, Commander, under engagement to H. M. Government, has very superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, full particulars regarding which may be obtained of Captain Stuart on board The Tweed, or from

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents of The Tweed.

Bombay, 18th March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Mantle.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ Cashmere Vambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILHARREE, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Beaver without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship MILBANKE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Smyth without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship BYWELL CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Crawford without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of WAMA, 3,800 bags of Rice, shipped per SNOWDEN, from Akyab, by Wuzebally and Moorabally, are informed that the same are ready for delivery ; and if boats are not sent immediately, the same will be landed by Captain Carey, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 28th March 1870, H. M.'s Steam Tug PERIAWAN, of 140 9/94 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms on Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government ; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. 1st L. N.,
Acting Marine Superintendent.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 „ „ 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper ..... 40 „ „ 20 cwt.
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 „ „ 20 cwt.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 26th March, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 a.m. on Friday, the 25th instant.

The P & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed by the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, or the convenience of Passengers at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
21st March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE new Iron Ship TEVIOT-DALE, 1260 tons, to sail the first week in April, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. Apply to

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
1 Forbes Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH 1870.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR

OF THE

DRAMATIC TROUPE.

GRAND DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE ENTERTAINMENT,

IN WHICH THE

STAR MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY

WILL APPEAR.

FOR THE

ESPECIAL BENEFIT

OF

SIGNOR ALBERTO ZELMAN

(MUSICAL DIRECTOR).

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to the Musical Drama, entitled,

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF MUSIC INCIDENTAL TO THE PIECE.

Act I.

DUET—Josephine and Scalade.. "Midst the Roar of the Cannon" ...Donizetti
ARIA—Josephine .. .. "Ask me not Why"...Donizetti
SONG and CHORUS—Josephine, Scalade, and full strength of the Company ..Donizetti

Act II.

SONG—Josephine.. ..."Saint de France" ... ..Donizetti
BALLAD—Josephine ..."Yes 'tis a Spell" .. ..Linley
CHORUS and FINALE.."Bataplan" .. ..Donizetti

The Music produced under the direction of Mr. ZELMAN.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with an original

BURLESQUE,

By F. C. Bernard, Esq., as played in London with unprecedented success above

THREE HUNDRED NIGHTS,

ENTITLED,

THE LATEST EDITION

OF

BLACK-EYED SUSAN,

OR

THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 25TH MARCH,

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

In one of their

POPULAR PROGRAMMES.

MR. WILLIAM J. KER is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

HUTCHISON, DODS, & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

LOST, on the evening of the 22nd inst., from Mr. Lidderdale's Bungalow, Cumballa Hill, a small Black and Tan CHINESE DOG, answers to the name of "Mhow." Any one bringing it back to the owner will be well rewarded.

23rd March 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, imported direct from Spain per steamer EBRO—

Best MALAGA RAISINS, in boxes of 21 lbs., price Rs. 10 per box.
Best ALMONDS, in shells, in boxes of 26 lbs., price Rs 13 „

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

12, Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NOTICE.—FOUND a LADY'S PARASOL in the steamer OORUN on the occasion of the FETE at ELEPHANTA on the night of TUESDAY the 15th instant. The owner can have the same on sending a description to the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY ONE or TWO PORTUGUESE CLERKS. First class certificates required. Good handwriting indispensable. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 at REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited), Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the two TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, at present standing at the entrance to and on the end of the Apollo Bunder.

Terms.—Money to be paid as soon as the lot is knocked down, the arches to be removed from their present position at the expense and risk of the purchaser within eight days from the date of sale.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of RUSHORDAS GOCULDAS in the Firm of the undersigned, originally carried on in Bombay and at the interior under the style of RISSOWJEE LADDOWJEE, ceased by mutual agreement on Magsur Vud Amas of Hindoo year 1278, corresponding with 1st January 1870.

MOOLJEE LILADHUR.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST LANDED, a small consignment of Dry and Pale CHAMPAGNE, direct from Rheims, and never before imported into this country.

With a view to its introduction here it is put up at nearly cost price, namely, Rs. 35 per case containing one dozen Quarts, and Rs. 36 per case containing two dozens Pints. Sample bottle at Rs. 3½ qts. and Rs. 1½ pts. to be had of Messrs. MERWANJEE & Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street.

Terms—Cash only.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Apollo Press Company (Limited), on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

I. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. E. M. Fogo.

II. To consider a proposal for procuring additional Machinery, and any other business that may be brought forward.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the following GOODS, arrived per ship CITY OF RICHMOND, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside to receive delivery at once, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Starkie, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Starkie will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

8 T	164/318—325	Barrels	Copperas, shipped by William Dickson & Co.
A B	1/328—328	Do.	Alum, shipped by Prescott Brothers & Co.
	329	Do.	do. do. do.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents ship City of Richmond.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT

OF RECENT RECEIPT.

Japanned Tin Stationary Racks, with lock and key, Rs 16 and upwards.
Imperial Mounting Boards, 4 and 8 sheet.
Self-Inking Endorsing Press, the most ready and the most economical little Press yet invented.
Perry's Screw Files, with or without flaps.
Sable and Camel Hair Brushes.
Hoo Hair Brushes.
Blotting Books, with or without locks.
Private Journals of Mesmerism Books, in great variety.
Pedometres, for measuring the distance walked.
Optical Squares.
Boxwood Plotting Scales, in sets.
Carte de Visite Albums.

*** Messrs. T. V. & Co. have always a superior stock of these Books available for selection.

Levelling Books, 12 inches square 8vo.
Foolscap-Size Letter Clips.
Paper Weights, in variety.
Despatch Boxes, Jenner and Newsteal's patent down fronts, 12 and 14 inches, in Oak or Russia leather, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50.
Elliott's Self-Registering Thermometers.
Desbt Levels and Levelling Staves.
Blotting Papers, 38 lbs., Blue or Buff.
Croquet Sets, Club's pattern.
Folding Iron Chairs, Carpet seats and backs, with arms.

*** These Chairs are most comfortable and extremely convenient for camp life.

The very useful Parlour Printing Press, for small circulars, &c., &c., a further consignment just received.
Wolf's Duragraph Pencil, writes freely, and is practically indelible, with metal protecting cap. Each As. 8.
Stanley's Ebonite Set Squares. From their permanent truthfulness and smoothness of edge, these will be found to posses many advantages over those of wood, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2.
Holtzapffel's Cardboard Railway Curves, a set of 50 in mahogany case, Rs. 40.
Holtzapffel's Cardboard Railway Curves, per set, Rs. 3.
Levelling Staff Paper Scales, per set, Rs. 3.
Mahogany T Squares, with ebony edge, from 2 to 4 feet, Rs. 4 to Rs. 9.
Steel Straightedges, from 4 to 6 feet, per foot, Rs. 2-8.
Brass Straightedges, 3 feet, in case, Rs. 16-8.
Bezique—This favourite game, for two, three, or four players in various patterns, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 20.
Cartoon Paper, in a continuous length, 4 feet 6 inches wide, per yard, Rs. 1-8.
Drawing Papers, mounted on brown holland, 30, 40, and 42 inches wide.
Backgammon Tables and Men—
Red and White, 15 inches, Rs. 7-8 ; 18 inches, Rs. 10-8.
Blue and White, 5-8 ; do. Rs. 8-8.
Colour Saucers, in sets of 6, No. 1, Rs. 1-8 ; No. 2, Rs. 2 ; No. 3, Rs. 2-8.
Stencil Plates, in great variety.
Metallic Memorandum Books, with metal clasp, or elastic band.
Maltshe's Minimum Thermometers, by Casella, and Negretti and Zambra.
Selected Razors, by Mappin and Webb.
Cricket Balls, best trebled-sewn.
Pocket and Pen Knives, by Rogers.
Quill Pen Makers, by Rogers.
Stationers, Chromolithographs, Material for Framing ; Binocular Glasses, Mathematical Instruments, Stationery, Drawing Materials, and General Additions to the Superior Stock for which this Establishment is Noted.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

JOONUS TYEB,

Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter, Habit Maker.

No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Beaverteen, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.
A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imrials, &c , for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt-Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

A FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz :—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Turlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Cepons, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and S RGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Valenaite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Lisdings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen ; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley has directed a MEETING of the CONTRIBUTORIES of the above-named Company to be summoned, pursuant to the above Act, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to certain matters relating to the WINDING-UP of the said Company, and that such Meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of the Association, 25 Church Gate Street, at which time and place all the Contributories of the said Company are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed the undersigned to act as Chairman of such Meeting.—Dated this 23rd day of March 1870.

J. B. HEWITT,
Sole Official Liquidator.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Head Office, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

DIRECTORS.

George Clerk Arbuthnot, Esq., of Mavisbank.
John Cook, Esq., W.S.
Charles Cowan, Esq., of Valleyfield.
Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., C.A.
James Mylne, Esq., W.S.
R. E. Scott, Esq., C.A.
William Smith, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.

Manager.—James Wilkie, Esq., C.A.

This Association provides Security for the Fidelity of Persons in Situations of Trust and Responsibility, and undertakes all descriptions of Guarantee Business at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICES.

THE NEW

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

FRIDAY AND MONDAY,

25TH AND 28TH MARCH.

DONATO,

THE WORLD RENOWNED

ONE LEGGED DANCER,

THE GREAT CONTINENTAL CELEBRITY,

THE COVENT GARDEN THEATRE SENSATION

OF

1865,

WHOSE WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE,

EXCITED THE ENTHUSIASM

AND

ADMIRATION OF ALL EUROPE.

POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

As previous engagements preclude the possibility of a longer stay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—THROUGH GOODS TRAFFIC WITH EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—For the convenience of the Public, and until the through booking arrangements are completed, Goods will be received at any G. I. P. Railway Goods Stations for Stations on the East Indian Railway, the freight as far as Jubbulpore being in all cases prepaid.

On and after 1st April, Passengers and Goods will be booked and invoiced through between G. I. P. and East Indian Stations, of which further particulars will be published.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE

FOR

LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season :—

Egyptian	at Rs. 12	per cwt.
New Orleans	at Rs. 25	„
Sea Island	at Rs 25	„
Peruvian	at Rs. 25	„
Bourbon	at Rs. 10	„

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their Seed until sowing time.

Terms.—Money to be paid as soon as the lot is knocked down, the arches to be removed from their present position at the expense and risk of the purchaser within eight days from the date of sale.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, of Bombay, in the East Indies, Hindoo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Colabas.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomnl. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
32,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	607½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	227
240,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	126
200,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Lnd Co.	1,550
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,020
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
6,000	150	all	Nil	Freen Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
2,000	5,000	1,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,000
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	290

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	75 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
25	33½	Do. China	5
200	38 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kng	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
		East India Bank's	15–16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½ May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Boult, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, from Deolalee.

Rainier, Major General, Commanding Lahore Division, on medical certificate, from Lahore.

Smith, Captain, 85th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Lahore.

Beatson, Major General, Divisional Staff, on medical certificate, from Sirhind.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Pollock, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ellichpore.

Farrington, Captain, Hyderabad Contingent, on duty, to Aurungabad.

Boswell, Captain, 104th Fusiliers, on duty, to Poona.

Byng, Lieutenant, 104th Fusiliers, on duty, to Poona.

Gibbons, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Secundrabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the Major-General Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 21st March 1870.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Troops, Staff Assistant Surgeon Hanagan arrived from Deolalee with E-9 Royal Artillery, is directed to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Mar. 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. D. Chauntrell received charge of the Office of Government Solicitor at Calcutta from Mr. S. E. Collis on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo.

Mr. R. R. Beynon, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained twenty months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

The Reverend William Jerome Burdett has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel T. Clerk, Inam Commissioner of Mysore, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st February 1870, or subsequent date.

Captain C. S. Blair, Assistant Inam Commissioner, is appointed to act as Inam Commissioner of Mysore during the absence of Colonel T. Clerk.

Lieutenant G. F. Thorp, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, has passed the examination in Indian History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence, prescribed in Notification (Home Department) dated 5th October 1864, No. 3101.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon F. G. Constant, M.D., officiating in medical charge of the 42th (The Shajehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant Malcolm Arbuthnot Alves, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for twenty months, embarking at Bombay.

2nd Captain Newson Dunnell Garrett, of the Royal Artillery, 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 15th March 1870 to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The services of Assistant Surgeon W. W. Galloway, M.B., are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Sergeant Major John Evans, of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, vice Sub-Conductor G. Pounde, deceased.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George :—

Colonel J. G. Balmain, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery late Commissioner, Chutteesgarh Division, Central Provinces.

Captain C. E. Watson, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, late Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, British Burmah.

Ensign Leslie Trevor Bishop, of the 26th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 1st March 1870, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Bishop will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, with effect from the 1st March 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, Joseph Rose, to have permanent rank from the 16th March 1870, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. M. Macpherson, retired.

The leave of absence to England for nine months on urgent private affairs granted on the 10th instant by the Government of Bengal to Captain F. Collingridge, Commandant of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Surgeons to the Indian Medical Department are brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill existing vacancies :—

Supernumerary Surgeons Frederic Carter and William Henry Hayes.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Captain James Stevenson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the Retired List, with effect from the 10th March 1870, the date of receipt of the despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and will receive the half pay of his rank, with a special additional pension of £70 per annum, equivalent to the wound pension of a Lieutenant, the rank held by him when wounded.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George W. Rogers, of the Royal Artillery, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Goorkha Regiment—22nd December 1868.

Ensign Walter Hailes, of the 12th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry—10th February 1869.

Ensign Hailes will rank as Lieutenant in that corps, with effect from the 10th February 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wedderburn, of the Benga Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate)—for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 86 of the 17th ultimo, transferring Captain R. G. Smyth, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from Bengal to Hyderabad, is cancelled.

Lieutenant W. G. Cumming, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from Madras to Hyderabad.

Preparatory leave for one month is granted to Captain A. T. Fraser, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Central India, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. S. Masson, Probationary Accountant, 2nd grade, Bengal, is appointed Examiner of Railway Accounts, Punjab, with the departmental standing of Assistant Controller, 2nd grade, on probation. This appointment is made subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD MARCH.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d.	Nominal
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotto	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Iculta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton
Iculta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
auritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Sapphire	Leiders	Liverpool, Nov. 22.
	Head Quarters	Carpenter	Kurrachee, March 20.
	Ascendant	Gerdes	Singapore, Feb. 6.
	Sanderson	Humphrey	Liverpool, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	John Temperly	Tucker	Singapore.
	Poondrapal	Nacoda	Muscat.
	Cashmere	Khgn an	Galle.
	Juanita	Atkinson	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Bulwark, Kelly, to Rangoon.

Ship Mozuffer, Nacoda, to Persian Gulf.

Ship Wolfville, Coulter, to Baker's Island.

Ship Coromandel, Dow, to Zanzibar.

Ship May Queen, Brown, to Calicut.

Ship Thames, Patterson, Akyab.

Barque G E Moale, Kask, to Rangoon.

Brig Shaool Hamid, Nacoda to Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Head Quarter, to Havre via Suez Canal.

Steamer Milbank, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

Ship Mary Goddard, to Hongkong.

Ship Mallaney, to Liverpool.

THE OPENING OF THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND THE UNVEILING OF THE DAVID SASSOON STATUE.

NOTICE.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY of OPENING of the SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the UNVEILING of the DAVID SASOON STATUE by His Excellency the GOVERNOR will take place on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M., at the Building on the Esplanade.

A. D. SASSOON.

PROGRAMME for the INAUGURATION CEREMONY of opening the "SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE" on the Esplanade, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 24th March 1870.

1. The Committee of the "Sassoon Memorial Fund" and Directors of the "Mechanics' Institution" and the Honourable Mr. A. Sassoon, C.S.I., will receive His Excellency Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., at the Porch of the Building, a Guard of Honour being in attendance.
2. His Excellency will proceed to the Chief Room, and the Honorary Secretary to the Memorial Fund will read Proceedings relating to collection of Funds for the Building, Statue, &c.
3. The Honourable Mr. Sassoon will deliver an Address, asking His Excellency the Governor to declare the "Sassoon Mechanics' Institute" open.
4. The President of the Mechanics' Institution (Mr. Arthur Crawford) will reply, accepting the trust, and acknowledging this munificent gift to the community.
5. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will deliver a speech, requesting His Excellency the Governor to proceed to unveil the Statue of the late Venerable David Sassoon.
6. His Excellency the Governor will reply to the Honourable Mr. Sassoon and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and declare the "Sassoon Mechanics' Institute" open, and then proceed to unveil the David Sassoon Statue.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Programme of the THIRD CONCERT to be given in the Town Hall on SATURDAY Evening, 26th instant :—

PART I.

Organ Solo	Prelude	Bach
Chorus	Gloria 12th Mass	Mozart
Violin Solo	Meditation	Gounod
Solo (Tenor)	He counteth all your sorrows	Mendelssohn
Chorus (Ladies)	La Charita	Rossini

PART II.

Part Chorus	Offertorium	Gaensbacher
Solo (Soprano)	Rejoice greatly	Handel
Trio for Soprano	Alto and Bass	
Solo (Baritone)	L'air d'Eglise	Stradella
Chorus	Hallelujah	Handel

The Concert will commence at 9 o'clock precisely. Tickets of admission (Rs. 10 each) may be obtained at the Town Hall on SATURDAY from the Society's Clerk.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The BAND of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR WILL PLAY for the LAST TIME this season, at the Esplanade Bandstand THIS EVENING.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE, Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 24th March 1870.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

CHURCH—March 16th, at Shajehanpore, the wife of W. G. Church, C.S., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

TALLER—March 15th, at the London Mission House, Salem, the Rev. H. Taller, of cholera.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870.

ONE of the least satisfactory portions of British rule in India is that of the relations between the paramount power and the feudatories, great and small. In the districts under our direct government, the difficulties are many and embarrassing, but there at least we have full power and an ample margin of discretion, and may adopt any reasonable policy which the best judges for the time being deem to be expedient. It is far otherwise in the feudatory states, especially those of the smaller and weaker class. The Government is bound in many ways by promises and pledges and guarantees of ancient and modern date, and these promises and guarantees are susceptible of varied interpretations. The Supreme Government and the Secretary of State follow no clearly-defined line of policy, and perhaps, under the anomalous conditions of our rule, it is nearly impossible that they should do so. As an inevitable consequence of the absence of broad and settled lines of action, appeals of all sorts abound, and independently of the action of the states themselves, or portions of them, there is a ceaseless contest of intellect between the higher powers and the subordinate officers. In this warfare the higher powers, both at home and here, have an immense advantage; for they fall back upon sounding generalizations and carry out, save in special cases, the tactics of non-committal. It must be extremely difficult, and often impossible for an agent to distil a clear meaning out of the instructions of the paternal powers; and his only resource is to act not at all, or act up to the best of his judgment and run the risk of a mild or a severe censure. He has to steer through a troubled sea of fluctuating counsel, which only in rare cases takes the form of a fixed order; and he is required to see that the state improves, while he is trammelled in regard to the methods and forces whereby the improvement is to be effected. The ever-recurring changes in his superiors, not only in India, but in England, enhance his embarrassments; and the marvel is, not that the feudatory states are so backward, but that any amelioration in the condition of the people is effected. Perhaps it is not possible to conduct a government—we call it government by courtesy—by any other process, considering the anomalous character of our relations to these states; but a time must come when the prolonged scandal will compel the Government either to leave them entirely alone or assume a decisive share in their management.

We have been led to these reflections by the perusal of the recently-published Report upon the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, and the accompanying appendices; but we imagine that the records of the neighbouring province of Kattywar would afford similar ground for similar remarks. The striking fact in the history of Rajpootana is the varied effects produced by the application of like principles to the governing powers. We have comparative progress in one state, languid acquiescence in advice in another, absolute stagnation in a third, coupled, we are bound to say, with perfect content. The last-mentioned example is Boondee. Captain Bruce says that, under present circumstances, official association with this state "may be beneficial as a trial of patience, but there is little else encouraging about it." And further on he says, "improvement by persuasive means is simply out of the question. Every suggestion meets with a quiet but firm opposition far more difficult to overcome than any active resistance would be; and utter stagnation is the result. Boondee may not inappropriately be described as being in a fossil condition, a living representative of Native States in the last century, apathetically indifferent to the progress of time, and obstinately opposed to change." Moreover, "the people appear contented," and "judging from the absence of complaint," he is inclined to think they are "happier than their neighbours," a living illustration of the sarcastic line—"where ignorance is bliss tis folly to be wise." Yet Ram Singh, the chief, is described as a man who possesses qualities more to be admired than deplored, and the only drawback to his character Captain Bruce can discover is that he is inordinately suspicious—of his son, of his ministers, of the British Government—he "trusts nobody," and hence nothing is or can be done. The stagnation which prevails may be "attributed entirely" to a character marred by this overwhelming defect. But is not that remark true of most native states? Where the ruler is vigorous and enlightened, there is some sort of progress and life; where he is endowed with mixed qualities, the condition of his state is but partially good; where he is weak and yielding, a firm agent may produce all the effects of excellent rule. In Jeypore we have an example of a tolerably well-administered state, because the Maharajah is not only a man of character, but susceptible to influences beyond the scope of traditions and the boundaries of his domain; yet in this model state the results of relatively-enlightened rule are almost confined to the neighbourhood of the capital. We do not mean to imply that this is the fault of the Maharajah; on the contrary, it lies in the circumstances of the case. Jeypore owes its progress to his character. What will happen should he be succeeded by a man of a different stamp, less amenable to external advice, less independent in mind, less able to form or adopt sound opinions, less willing or competent to select and trust good ministers? The mischief of native rule, and not peculiar to native rule, is that you have no guarantee for the existence of ability and uprightness in the successor. Bhurtpore is another state which has been blessed with a decent Government; but here, for a long period, the people have had the advantage of direct and active intervention on the part of the British Government. Captain Walter, writing his last report during the minority of the Maharajah, details the progress of the year, and shows what beneficial results have sprung from a firm and generous rule. We note improvement on all sides, and see, with pleasure, that the state was handed over to the young chief in a very flourishing and promising condition. "When," writes Captain Walter, "we first took over charge of the country, the treasury was nearly empty. Although, as I have before remarked, we make over no large balance in hard cash to the Maharaja on his assuming the reins of office, we leave him ample funds for the current expenditure of the state and an ever-increasing annual income. Formerly the ryots were ground down and starved from oppression and misrule; now they are happy and contented, and most of them have the wherewithal to meet a rainy day. The country has been opened out on every side, upwards of 120 miles of metalled roads having been made within the last few years. Irrigation and drainage works on a large scale have been undertaken. Obnoxious taxes have been removed, and the customs tariff remodelled and revised. Education has spread over the country. Dispensaries have been established, not only at the capital, but at the head quarters of each pergunnah, and regular courts for the administration of justice, modelled in a great measure on those of our own provinces, have long been in thorough working order." The Prince himself has had a liberal education; he has travelled a good deal; his ideas and opinions are advanced; he is a good horseman, and having constantly accompanied the Political Agent, he is well acquainted with every portion of the state, and the wants and conditions of the people. His rule will be an interesting experiment; and every one must hope that it will prove successful. But if we turn to Meywar and Marwar, especially the latter, we see the worst effects of native rule, and, we also see, how little control the British Government is able to exercise in order to prevent or suppress the prevailing evils. Considering the varying policy of the Supreme Government, it is most creditable to Colonel Keatinge and his subordinates that they resolutely persist in an endeavour, with inadequate means, to secure some approximation towards a state of things not intolerable.

One passage in the Meywar Agency Report—Meywar is a shade less bad than Marwar—we quote with satisfaction, because it shows that the Supreme Government is becoming alive to its responsibilities. "The policy of the British Government towards this state," writes Colonel Hutchinson, "has been one of non-interference in the intestine disputes of the Maharana and his refractory chiefs. I will not stop here to enquire whether or not the present state of the country is attributable to such practice, for the recent orders of the Government of India contain the admission that 'for the future some amount of interference is not only actually necessary, but that it is to be exercised by the political authorities in adjusting, as they arise, the various disputes occurring between a sovereign prince and his feudatories, and in insisting that violence, anarchy, and crime shall cease.'" The principle is susceptible of a wider application, and comes home to the relations of our Government with Kattywar. It is worth while adding the concluding sentence of Mr. Seton-Karr's remarks on the report of Colonel Keatinge. After expressing the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council with the conduct of that gallant officer, Mr. Seton-Karr goes on to say—"And I am to state that he relies on your exertions and those of the Political Agents under you to urge on the princes and chiefs, at every suitable opportunity, the necessity of themselves undertaking those timely and judicious reforms in their executive and judicial administrations which, otherwise, they will be compelled to submit to, owing to the introduction of railways, the progress of other provinces of India, and the force of public opinion." Here we have a good example of the policy of advice tempered by terror of the future!

LIEUT. GEORGE BRUCE SIMPSON, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Captain from the 11th inst., subject to Her Majesty's approval.

THE leave of absence on medical certificate granted by G. O. No. 64 of 26th January 1870, to Lieutenant J. L. Fagan, Staff Corps, has been extended to the 21st February 1870, on the same account.

COL. G. W. M. HALL, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Regiment, Bengal Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. H. E. RYVES, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers,) has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

WE have to remind our readers that the ceremony of opening the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and unveiling the David Sassoon Statue by His Excellency the Governor will take place this afternoon, at five o'clock, at the building on the Esplanade.

CAPTAIN J. BARRY, of the Bengal Invalid Establishment, Barrack Master, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, has been permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand, with leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1796.

WE understand that Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, is about to proceed to Rajcote to defend one Hurjeevun Duvey, who has been accused of certain offences in connection with the late alleged malpractices in the Gondul state, in the court of the Political Agent in Kattywar.

IT has been stated (says the "Mofussilite") that the new Commander-in-Chief had fixed upon Sir William Hay's house at Mahassoo as his residence. We understand that this intention, if ever entertained by Lord Napier, has been altered, and that "Woodville" (Sir William Mansfield's Simla residence) has been taken by him.

THE "Gazette of India" intimates that "the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 1023, dated the 10th February 1870, fixing the minimum of acting allowance for Covenanted Civil Servants at Rs. 200 per mensem, is to be read with Resolution No. 2269, dated 30th October 1869, and to have effect in all cases to which that resolution applies."

IT seems as if the Alabama lessons had been forgotten. The papers by last mail mention a dangerous breach of neutrality committed at the very port which sent out the Confederate depredator. An agent of the chief Ja-Ja, who is at war with Oko Jumbo, at Bonny, on the West Coast of Africa, left Liverpool in the West African Mail steamer on Tuesday, Feb. 15, with war material, including several Armstrong guns. Oko Jumbo will certainly be down upon us.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 19TH MARCH, AFT.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Oriental Bank shares .....£44 10s.
Chartered Merc. " £19
" Bank shares .....£34.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares.....£38.
4 per cent. Government Securities.. 93.
5 " " " ....104.
5½ " " " ....110.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £71,375,000.

" Notes outstanding, £77,125,000.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The steamer China with the outward Indian Mails left Suez for Bombay on the 20th instant at 1 P.M. (5 hours before contract time.)

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 26th ult. was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 17th March show the following results :—

Reserve of notes	£12,250,000.. Inc.	£375,000.
Bills discounted	£19,750,000... Inc.	£125,000.
Cash	£20,125,000... Dec.	£500,000.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH, NOON.

Tone of market was buoyant.

Total weekly sales of Cotton..		60,000 bales.
" "	Surats....	23,000 "
Import of Cotton		62,000 "
" "	Surats	8,000 "
Stock of Cotton		295,000* "
" "	Surats	95,000 "

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

* 8,000 above the estimate.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quieter.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

In the Manchester Market firmer prices check business.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 9s. 3d.
8¼ " " .....10s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist ..... 1s. 4½d.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 22ND MARCH, 8-20 A.M.

The steamer Ellora has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 8th, Singapore on the 15th, and Penang on the 17th March.

Affairs in Japan are going on quietly and improvement advances.

The French Minister M. de Rochechonart has by his firmness obtained reparation for outrages committed by Chinese on French subjects.

Mr. Low, American Minister to Peking, has arrived at Hongkong.

A fire is reported from Foochow in which many houses were burnt.

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT MADRAS.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 22ND MARCH.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH arrived here at seven o'clock this morning, and was received at the railway station by His Excellency the Governor and Staff, the Governor of Pondicherry, and the Civil and Military Officers of the Presidency. The procession then formed and proceeded to Government House. The house tops along the line of route and the streets were lined with immense crowds of spectators.

ORDER OF PROCESSION WHICH WAS TO BE OBSERVED DURING THE PROGRESS OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, FROM THE ROYAPOORAM TERMINUS TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

12 Troopers of the Body Guard.

No. 1.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CARRIAGE.

Col. Macgregor. { H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G. / H. E. Lord Napier, K.T. / Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B. / Mr. Garstin. } Lieut. Dalrymple.

4 Troopers of the Body Guard.

No. 2.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CARRIAGE.

A. D. C. to H. E. Lord Napier. { H. E. The Lady Napier / H. E. M. Bontemps. / Sir Seymour Blane, Bart. / M. Champmorin. } A. D. C. to H. E. Lord Napier.

2 Troopers of the Body Guard.

No. 3.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CARRIAGE.

Mrs. Fordyce. Miss Garstin. | Lord C. Beresford. Colonel Fordyce, C.B.

No. 4.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CARRIAGE.

The Hon'ble E. York. Captain Haig, R. E. | M. Le Capitaine Brien. Colonel Fraser, V.C., C.B.

No. 5.—H. H. The Maharajah of Travancore, G. C. S. I.

No. 6.—H. H. Prince Azeem Jah.

No. 7.—The Hon'ble The Chief Justice.

No. 8.—The Lord Bishop of Madras.

No. 9.—H. E. The Commander-in-Chief.

Escort of Cavalry.

No. 10.—The Members of the Executive Council.

No. 11.—H. E. The Rajah of Puducottah.

No. 12.—The Hon'ble The Judges of the High Court.

No. 13.—The Zamorin of Calicut.

No. 14.—The Elia Rajah of Cochin.

No. 15.—The Nawab of Banganapilly.

No. 16.—The Jaghirdar of Sundoor.

Nos. 17, 18, and 19.—The Members of the Legislative Council.

No. 20.—The Zemindar of Ramnad.

No. 21.—The Zemindar of Vencatagiri, C. S. I.

No. 22.—The Zemindar of Calastri.

No. 23.—The Zemindar of Arnee.

No. 24.—The Zemindar of Carwait Nuggur.

No. 25.—The Zemindar of Poonganoor.

No. 26.—The Members of the Revenue Board.

No. 27.—The Secretaries to Government.

No. 28.—The President of the Municipal Commission.

Nos. 29 and 30.—The Municipal Commissioners.

Nos. 31 and 32.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CARRIAGE.

Guests H. E. the Governor.

Detachment of the Body Guard.

COMPLETION OF THE CABLE.

WE have great pleasure in intimating that the Aden and Suez section of the cable is now complete, and working well. It is expected the line will be opened to the public to-morrow or Saturday, but of course nothing can be decided till after the official tests.

ANOTHER GIFT BY THE HON'BLE MR. SASSOON.

THE Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., who only the other day gave a lakh of rupees for a High School, had just made another handsome present to the public. A sum of Rs. 25,000, furnished by him, is to be expended in providing the Town Hall with an organ. This gift affords another proof, if any were wanted, of the good taste and munificence that distinguish Mr. Sassoon's public acts, and is particularly valuable at the present time when the means exist of having frequent concerts. Mr. Sassoon will rank first among our local patrons of Music. The amount presented, we may mention, is to include all expenses.

THE RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHALLA.

HIS HIGHNESS the Rajah of Kuppoorthalla arrived at Byculla station yesterday morning at 9-40 from Jubbulpore. His Highness was accompanied by Colonel Nassau Lees, Dewan Muthra Dass, and some other native gentlemen. On arrival at the station the party were received by Mr. John Jardine, acting Under-Secretary to Government; and a guard of honour, consisting of fifty rank and file of the 2nd Grenadiers, were present. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his sons, and several other gentlemen, were also on the platform to welcome the Rajah to Bombay. His Highness has taken up his residence at Lall Bagh, Parell, and will leave for England by Saturday's mail steamer. He will be accompanied in his travels by Colonel Lees, Dewan Muthra Dass, and six other native gentlemen. The sons of His Highness do not accompany him; they and the old Dewan, the father of Muthra Dass, will manage state affairs during the absence of the Rajah. His Highness will stay in England about six months.

REVIEW.

THE KATTYWAR LOCAL DIRECTORY for 1870. Compiled by DHANJISHA HORMASJI KARAKA, Acting Extra Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar. Bombay Education Society's Press.

At the request of the Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, the author compiled this useful publication, and he did so in his leisure hours. It is a very creditable piece of work, and sets an example that may well be followed elsewhere. Mainly written in Guzerattee it is intended principally for the use of the province and of persons interested therein. The introductory essay on Kattywar is well written and full of information. In addition to this historical, topographical, and political sketch, we have detailed accounts of the ten Prants or divisions, and an account of the four districts laid down for administrative purposes. There is a full description of the first class talookas and a tabular statement showing the chiefs, tribute, population, area, ministers and officials. In short the reader will find in this ample volume abounding information respecting the province. We repeat that the compiler has done his work well, and produced a book of reference for which the public will be grateful.

COAL IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

YEOTMAL, 19TH MARCH.

YEOTMAL is a place known to few, but it will be a district of importance by and bye. The coal mine lately visited by the Viceroy runs through a part of this district, and if Dame Rumour can be relied upon, we are to have a branch of the G. I. P. running from Wurdah to Koombaree, a village in this division, where a geological survey party have been ordered to make borings and test the coal. It is known for a fact that the mine discovered in this province is far superior to that of Ranigunj.

We deeply regret that Colonel Bushby, the Deputy Commissioner of the zilla, leaves at this critical time for the shores of dear Old England, but Major Mayne, his expected successor, is believed to be competent to report adequately on the subject nearest to the Viceroy's heart, in this province. We hope that this important piece of work, *i.e.*, the opening of a branch line from Wurdah to Koombaree, will not be long under contemplation, for it will not only suit the convenience of the G. I. P. R. Company in procuring coal from a nearer station on their line, but would facilitate greatly the dealings of the inhabitants of Woon with Nagpoor on subjects of cotton, &c.

THE HEIR-APPARENT OF JOONAGHUR.

WE learn from Kattyawar that "the heir-apparent of Joonaghur, Prince Bahadur Khan, is not only himself receiving a solid education from an able master, but that he is taking a deep interest in the education of the Mussulman population of that state. It would appear that on the 15th February last the young Prince sent for the boys attending the Oordoo and Persian schools at Joonaghur, founded in his name by H. H. the Nawab, and desired his tutor, Mr. Khirat Ali, Khan Bungush, to put them through an examination in order to test the progress they had made in their studies. The result was that with a few exceptions the lads appeared not very much advanced. The Prince, however, as an encouragement to the boys, distributed 36 vols. of the most useful Persian and Oordoo books to those who acquitted themselves well, and presented a shawl to their teacher, Akhoond Jan Mahomed, complimenting him on the care he took with his pupils, and read a lecture to the audience to the effect that he very much regretted that the Mahomedan population of Joonaghur were so careless and indifferent towards the education of their children, pointing out the evils arising therefrom, and urging them to give the matter their most earnest attention. This, from a Prince so young, attracted admiration and elicited applause."

OFFICERS EXPECTED BY THE TROOP-SHIP JUMNA.

H. M. S. troopship JUMNA will be due at Bombay on the 25th instant. We have already published details of the troops which she will bring and now give a list of the officers and families :—

1-66th Foot—Major J. Galbraith, Captain T. E. Soady, Captain and Mrs. W. Sanders, Captain G. Priestley, Mrs. Priestley and four children, Captain R. J. Stewart, Lieutenants W. H. Meellath, W. A. D. Mackinnon, G. G. B. Creswell, J. C. M. Pigott and M. C. Wood; Ensigns E. H. Fosbery, G. C. Wilmer, and R. V. E. Stephenson; Asst. Surgeon J. McCrery, Staff Asst. Surgeon H. Scott and Mrs. Scott, and Asst. Surgeon W. L. Eames.

Officers of other Regiments—Lieut. G. Gosselin, 76th Regiment; Lieut. and Mrs. McKay and Captain Monkton, Royal Horse Artillery; Ensign J. O. Fitzgerald, 2-19th Regiment; Assistant Surgeon S.J. Killerys, Mrs. Killerys and child; Staff Cornet W. W. Unett, 3rd Hussars; Captain T. Phillips, 18th Hussars; Captain G. Churchward, 16th Lancers; Captain J.C. Forster, 1-3rd Foot; Lieut. W. Ridge, Mrs. Ridge and two children, 45th Foot; Captain G. C. Pherry and Lieut. J. J. Davy, 105th Foot; Lieut. Cosnet, 1-1st Foot; Assistant Surgeon, S. J. Killery, Staff Assistant Surgeon F. B. Scott, 18th Hussars. Ensign E. E. Maloney, 2-12th Foot, Captain D. R. Vandeleur, 5th Lancers; Vet. Surg. W. Sartin, Royal Artillery; Lieut. C. Chapman, Royal Horse Artillery; Ensign N. Fenwick, 2-60th Foot; Ensign R. H. Gilm

WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government some time ago gave an order that all Warrant Officers of fifty-five years of age were to be pensioned at once. There are many men now over this age in the different departments, and they are still allowed to remain, to the great injustice of their junior comrades who actually do all the hard work and have no prospect of promotion, unless through a death. Surely, Sir, Government ought to see that their own orders are carried out, and make it compulsory to retire when the stated time is expired, then each will know what he has to prepare for. It will do away with the present selfish and disaffected feeling amongst all ranks of departments. I hope you will make this as public as you can. I am a Warrant and in the Public Works Department no one ever takes his discharge. You can imagine the rapid promotion in that department. I can assure you, Sir, nothing is more discouraging to a man than to know he is doing the old man's work and does not get one-third of the pay.

I also understand that the Supreme Government in 1857, sanctioned fourteen warrants for the Public Works Department; but as the Mutiny broke out then, the order stated that seven warrants only would be given as the works were temporarily stopped. But the same order said that when the works were resumed again, the remaining seven warrants would be given.

Sir, these seven warrants were never given, and that order now lies at the Secretariat Office, Bombay; on that account many military subordinates have been kept out of their just rights. The present Government, I believe, are not aware of this; it is known by Colonel Bell, he was Chief Engineer at Sind at the time. I may also mention that the order about the warrants said, on account of the temporary stoppage of works, that the office establishment of Superintending Engineers would be cut short one hundred rupees per month, but on the resumption of the works it would be again given. Care was taken that it was given, but the seven warrants were forgotten; the poor subordinates had no friend then in office to have the order re-published. It only now remains for you, Sir, to act as the subordinates' best friend, and remind the present Government of this order. By doing so you will cause the whole of the military men to thank you.

I have only written what is true, and on that account I hope you will do your best, through your paper, to have justice done to all. Many men have more than the regular time served, and would be glad to spend the remainder of their lives in their native land, but they cannot support their families on the pension they would get. This would not be the case if all were made to go when the stated time has expired. TIME-EXPIRED.

Poona, 20th March.

THE DISPUTE REGARDING THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

THE hearing of this case was resumed yesterday morning by Mr. Nana Morojee.

Mr. Chalk appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cleveland at first, afterwards Mr. Peile, for the defendant.

Mr. Cleveland asked that the Magistrate should delay the commencement of the case for a few minutes, owing to the absence of Mr. Anstey, who was attending to another case.

Mr. Chalk said he would object to that irregular course of proceeding. The hearing of the summons had been adjourned till twelve o'clock at the request of Mr. Peile, and the time was fixed by him, and he now tendered the prosecutor for cross-examination.

Mr. Cleveland—It is only as a matter of courtesy to Mr. Anstey. It is a thing frequently done. It can't do the slightest harm, can't in the slightest degree harm the prosecution. It is a mere matter of courtesy to Mr. Anstey which your Worship is aware is repeatedly done.

Mr. Chalk—It is certainly an inconvenient course to pursue.

Mr. Cleveland—Oh, but it is often done.

Mr. Chalk replied that from Mr. Cleveland's presence and interference with the case on the previous day it might be inferred he had been in it. He had therefore to ask his Worship to proceed with the case, as Mr. Cleveland could conduct the defence.

The Magistrate said his plan was to have witness examined, cross-examined and re-examined once for all, and he would rather wait a few minutes at present for Mr. Anstey.

Mr. Chalk—Then I would ask your Worship to fix the time you will wait for Mr. Anstey.

The Magistrate—Ten minutes.

Mr. Chalk—The prosecution has already been rebuked for some delay that took place the other day.

The Magistrate—I will allow ten minutes.

Mr. Cleveland explained that Mr. Chalk was mistaken in supposing he had the case, it was his partner Mr. Peile, and unfortunately he was engaged at that moment.

After a pause Mr. Chalk, with consent of the opposite side, called the prosecutor and put some further question to him to show that Mr. Hutchinson had sent for him, and said defendant had given him a note for Rs. 6,000 to effect an amicable settlement of the matter, and he would give prosecutor Rs. 2,000, but that he at first declined, then went and consulted Mr. Chalk and afterwards returned to Mr. Hutchinson, and finally declined the compromise.

At the close of this examination Mr. Anstey had not appeared, and so the cross-examination was proceeded with by Mr. Cleveland, but little of importance was elicited. After a few questions in re-examination by Mr. Chalk,

Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, was called and examined by Mr. Chalk. He deposed that he knew both the complainant and defendant, and then proceeded:—Having had instructions from my superior to render assistance to the Gaekwar's people, with the sanitary arrangements of their camp I went up to Dadur on the evening of the 2nd. There I saw Captain Reeves, Assistant Political Resident at Baroda, and he stated to me that objections had been raised in the way of the Baroda people occupying certain premises at Dadur, the property of the defendant. Captain Reeves asked me to accompany him to the owner and have the matter settled. Accordingly he, Rowjee and myself went over to the defendant's house. On enquiry, defendant stated that he had agreed to let the premises to a relative of his, by name Khristnarao. I said, "Is not this a made-up thing," at which he seemed offended. He then said "As you and Captain Reeves have come over, as no writing has been passed, as no money has been paid, and as Khristnarao is a relative of mine, there cannot be much trouble in getting the matter settled." Defendant then sent for Khristnarao. Rowjee had been engaged by Capt. Reeves in doing some work at the camp. Rowjee came and said Khristnarao was not at home, and it was settled that defendant should come to my house next morning and settle the matter. He came to my house accordingly at about seven in the morning, and said he had brought Khristnarao and Rowjee. I called him in, and asked if everything had been settled. The defendant said "No, there is some difficulty in the way." I asked what it was, and he asked—"What sum do you think Captain Reeves will give for the occupation of the premises." I replied "You gave me to understand last night that the party would be content with about Rs. 1,500." On this he said that would not do, and I said "I have only permission from you to give Rs. 3,000, that is Rs. 2,000 above the sum you agreed to let the land for. He said —"Oh, you are mistaken, it is Rs. 2,000." "I got annoyed at this, and said "You led me to understand last night it was only 1,000, and now you say Rs. 2,000." He replied, "When I said Rs. 1,000, I meant to say he was to give me Rs. 1,000 as margin after," and said not money and Rs. 1,000 to be paid here. to get annoyed, that he was likely to settle it. When I offered him Rs. 2,000, he said the party wanted Rs. 10,000. Ultimately at his request I agreed to go to Captain Reeves, as he said he would settle the matter. After I had dressed and come from my room, I said to Khristnarao he had better accompany us to Captain Reeves. Khristnarao said "I don wish to go to Captain Reeves, he is a big gentleman and will abuse me for giving him all this trouble." On that I said there was no use in my going to the camp if the matter could not be settled by Ramchunder, and Khristnarao said "He has full authority to act as he likes."—Witness was then examined at length as to the handing of documents from Khristnarao to Ramchunder and then to witness. These only were the note and lawyer's notice to Byramjee, and were to be shown to Captain Reeves to prove that the matter was not at all a made-up affair. There was no mention of His Excellency the Governor in the conversation at all. They then went out to Captain Reeves, where Ramchunder asked Rs. 8,000 for the rent, but it was arranged that he should receive Rs. 6,000 for the land and also for an adjoining small property belonging to a third party who was to be settled with by the defendant. Ramchunder objected to the Rs. 6,000, as he said he would have to give Khristnarao some of it. A note of the agreement was drawn up and signed by Ramchunder. Witness saw Captain Reeves read the letter addressed to Byramjee, and after that took no further interest in it, but thought Ramchunder took possession of it. Several days afterwards Ramchunder came to witness and said he had a dispute with Khristnarao and should like witness to endeavour to compromise it. He thought Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 was sufficient, as he had not got any rent from him, but on witness's suggestion agreed to give power to go the length of Rs. 2,000. He offered Khristnarao Rs. 2,000, but after consulting with Mr. Chalk he declined to accept that.

At this stage the case was further adjourned.

A BOMBAY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

SELDOM do we hear of breach of promise cases in India, more especially breach of promise cases brought against the fair sex. But such a case came on for hearing yesterday at the Bombay Small Cause Court before Mr. J. O'Leary, First Judge. The case was brought by John Douglas, an overseer in the Public Works Department at Nagpore, against George Craddock (who in November 1868, the time when the breach of promise is alleged to have been committed, was acting as commander of the B. B. & S. N. Co.'s steamer Krishna) and Mrs. Craddock as co-defendant.

The plaintiff in his statement said he had been serving in the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces as first grade overseer since August 1868. He was acquainted with Mrs. Craddock, formerly Miss Cook of Dublin, long before he came out to India, and about August 1868 he wrote to Miss Cook proposing to marry her. She (plaintiff says) knew perfectly well what rank and station in life he held at the time, and accepted his offer, consenting to marry him in India. Douglas then wrote to the lady to come to India, to which she agreed, and he then remitted Rs. 500 to her as passage money to Bombay. The receipt of this sum she acknowledged, and asked Douglas to meet her in Bombay on the arrival of the steamer in November 1868. Plaintiff, in accordance with her wishes, came to Bombay in time to receive her, and when the s.s. Krishna, by which she was to come, arrived in harbour, he went on board to meet her and bring her on shore. In the first place, he says, he found some difficulty in finding out whether she was among the passengers, for no one connected with the ship would give him correct information. This he attributed to a pre-arranged plan between Mr. and Mrs. Craddock, as he says he afterwards discovered to be the case from the conduct of Mrs. Craddock towards him. He, however, succeeded in finding her on board. She at first refused to leave the ship with the plaintiff, but he persuaded her to go with him to the Royal Hotel, where he had made every preparation for her and himself during his temporary sojourn in the city. While coming on shore she put into the plaintiff's hand a paper, something like a visiting card, with the name of Mr. Craddock written on it, and told him to take great care of it and to preserve it well, and she afterwards told him that the name on the card was that of the chief officer of the Krishna, who had been extremely kind to her during her voyage out. Plaintiff then, he says, asked Mrs. Craddock to go to Nagpore, where every preparation could be made for the marriage. He said he had all his friends there, from whom he could get every assistance, and he informed her that after they reached Nagpore they would be united in wedlock. She replied that she did not think she would like the mofussil life at all, and would not go with him to Nagpore, but would prefer Bombay to any other place. In his conversation with her the plaintiff says he found out that, as she had given her promise to Mr. Craddock, she was trying to find some excuse to get out of her promise to him; and at last she distinctly refused to proceed to Nagpore with him, and gave him to understand that she would not marry him. She then asked him to send her to the house of Mr. Murray, where she eventually went, and after remaining there for some days she married Mr. Craddock. The plaintiff, he says, had been on her account put to great expense, consisting of the passage money paid for Mrs. Craddock, boat hire, hotel charges, and travelling expenses in coming from and going back to Nagpore, and also for clothes and a gold watch which he bought for her. Rs. 450, representing the passage money, was afterwards returned to plaintiff by defendants, which, he contended, showed that she had committed the breach of promise.

At the hearing of the case yesterday, plaintiff was present, represented by Mr. Janardhun Gopal; defendants are not in Bombay, but were represented by Mr. Abraham, solicitor.

Plaintiff examined, deposed to the circumstances stated above, and said his income was Rs. 230 on the average.

Cross-examined by Mr. Abraham, plaintiff said he would have married plaintiff had she not objected. She said she did not like to go up country, and did not say she did not like him. He had known her for the last eighteen years.

After the examination of the plaintiff, Mr. Abraham applied for an adjournment of the case, as his clients were not in Bombay, but the application was refused, as the Judge had at the beginning of the case said he would have no objection to grant a postponement, which was then declined by Mr. Abraham.

Mr. Abraham then addressed the Court, holding that some of the items of expenditure sued for by the plaintiff were exorbitant, such as the sum put down for boat hire, refreshments on the journey to Bombay, &c. He also held that the plaintiff was not entitled to any expenses at all. Plaintiff had sworn that Mrs. Craddock had broken the contract, but according to his instructions the contract had been broken by plaintiff. Surely the defendants were not answerable for the plaintiff being detained in Bombay for a week.

The Judge said that since the lady had acted in the way she did—though his opinion was not unfavourable to her—the least her husband could do would be to pay Mr. Douglas the money he had expended. The plaintiff asked nothing for annoyance or wounded feelings. He thought plintiff should recover all his expenses; but the item of interest, which was claimed on the amount sued for, should not, he thought, have been claimed at all.

The claim for interest was withdrawn, and decree given in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 491.

Mr. Janardhun asked for costs, but his Worship thought costs should not be given.

Mr. Abraham said he should like the time extended for any application for a new trial. He thought it proper to make this application now, because his clients were not in Bombay, and he should like to receive their instructions on the point of alleged breach.

The Judge said he had suggested at the beginning that if Mr. Abraham wanted his clients here and to go into the merits of the case, that was the time to say so. He was quite willing to postpone the case for any reasonable time.

Mr. Abraham said he had applied for an adjournment immediately after the examination of the plaintiff, and he would ask that his Worship should make a note that he had applied for that adjournment.

The Judge said the application had been made during the hearing of the case, but he would make a note of it.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* draws a gloomy picture of Nulhatee. Cholera is said to be raging there, almost all the cases proving fatal. Worse still. The dead bodies remain for days uninterred, so the stench is intolerable along some of the roads of the station.

THE *Allygurh Institute Gazette* mentions several more instances of young Mahommedan gentlemen who have either already left for England or are about to do so, and laments that Hindoos are so backward in shewing the same courage and enterprize. In another part of the same issue, however, our contemporary mentions that Pundit Hurryhur Doss, an Ooriah Brahman, is about to cross the black-water in company with Mr. J. Boxwell, Joint Magistrate of Poonee.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE greater number of chiefs at Cabul and the neighbourhood (says the "Pioneer") have with adroit flattery solicited the Ameer to do what he above all things desires, viz., to give his young son Abdoollah Khan the title of Highness, and thus distinctly designate him as his heir. The Ameer, however, feels or pretends hesitation; possibly he is still apprehensive of the strength of Sirdar Yakoob Khan's party. Some suppose, however, that he is only waiting for the return of Feramorz Khan to take the step which will make his warlike and ambitious son, Yakoob Khan, an irreconcilable enemy.

The Governor of Furrah, the district which has chiefly suffered from the inroads of Beloochees and Persian marauders from Seistan, applied to the Governor of Herat for a reinforcement of regular troops for the purpose of making effectual reprisals, and the Governor of Herat, Sirdar Futteh Mahommed Khan, sent it to him consisting of an infantry regiment, 1,000 cavalry and two guns. The Ameer, however, has peremptorily ordered them back to Herat, in pursuance of his determination not to take any active steps against Persia without the concurrence of the British Government.

The Meer of Maimena, formerly so staunch an ally of Shere Ali in his adversity, and a thorn in the side of Abdool Rahman Khan in the days of the latter's predominance in Turkestan, is beginning to cause the present Ameer some uneasiness. He is taking the airs of an independent prince and has sent an envoy on his own account to the king of Bokhara. The Commander-in-Chief, Feramorz Khan, has accordingly gone to Akcha and summoned the neighbouring chiefs, including the Meer of Maimena, to a durbar or conference, the real motive of the step probably being that it will compel the Meer to declare himself. It may be remembered that some two years ago this Meer was the proud possessor of a huge but probably useless piece of ordnance which Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan summoned him to surrender. The Meer refused, and the Sirdar thereupon laid siege to Maimena with only small success. The Meer bought him off by a supply of provisions and a moderate payment in money, but retained, if we remember right, his big gun. The Ameer, Shere Ali, now declares that if he is compelled to besiege Maimena he will not be satisfied so easily as Abdoo Rahman was, but will utterly destroy the city and fortress on whose strength the Meer pumas so much.

OFFICIAL DEFINITION OF THE TERM "OFFICE."

READ the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution of the Home Department, No. 794, dated 25th January 1865, in which it has been ruled that "after the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant" (holding a gazetted appointment and receiving such appointment direct from Government) "shall be appointed to a new office in civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State."

Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 3035, dated 7th December 1869, in which it has been ruled that "in the cases of classified officers of the Financial Department and all officers similarly situated, promotion to a new class shall, for the purposes of the rule quoted above, be considered equivalent to a new office."

RESOLUTION (17th March 1870).—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the term "office" used in the resolution of the 25th January 1865 shall be held to refer not only to a substantive appointment, but to include an acting appointment as well. Necessarily the term "promotion" in the resolution of the 7th December 1869 shall be held to include acting promotion.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.

READ—The orders of Financial department, Nos. 517 and 3272, dated respectively the 22nd January and 25th November 1868, authorizing the grant of compassionate allowance to Government servants in inferior grades who may be thrown out of employment on reduction of establishment after completing thirty years' service or pronounced by competent medical authorities to be unfit for further work after a service of 35 years.

RESOLUTION (dated 14th March 1870).—The Governor General in Council observes that the compassionate allowance prescribed in the above-mentioned order being fixed at Rs. 4 a month as the *maximum*, it is not intended that that amount should be assigned in all cases. Grants within the *maximum*, however, should be made on some fixed principle, and the claims of the majority being of an ordinary nature, his Excellency in Council thinks that, in such cases, it will be sufficient to assign an allowance of not more than one-half of pay. Accordingly the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that ordinarily the grant of compassionate allowance under the orders of 22nd January and 25th November 1868 shall not, within the maximum of Rs. 4 a month, exceed one-half of the pay in substantive post last held by the servant. Cases which may seem to merit more than the ordinary indulgence should be referred by the local Government or Administration concerned to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Governor-General's Council yesterday (March 18), Mr. Fitzjames Stephen introduced the Bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments. It consists of only one section; but the schedules attached render the printed bill somewhat bulky. It was the first step, he observed, towards a consolidation of the numerous laws which year after year—according to the emergency of circumstances—had been passed by the Council. To render the measure as perfect as possible, the repeal had been extended to the very earliest, as well as to the very latest laws. One obsolete enactment, for instance, is a bill empowering the Governor-General to hold quarterly sessions in Calcutta. Another is an English statute providing for the submission of returns of natives employed in the service of Government, and the salaries they draw. On the other hand, the sections repealed in the Court Fees Bill, passed only the other day, had been included, so as to bring the measure down to the most recent date. There was nothing superfluous in this latter addition. The bill was intended to be comprehensive, and preparatory to a further step for consolidation and arrangement. He remembered that, in the unhappy case of Governor Eyre, there was a Jamaica statute which had been repealed forty times in fifty or sixty years, but as to the defunction of which there was some doubt up to the latest moment. Although the bill consisted of a single section only, yet it had been difficult to word it so as to avoid future doubts and perplexities. The wording, however, of a similar English statute had been followed; and considerable care had been taken in the preparation of the schedule. In several cases certain sections only had been repealed; in other cases, the entire enactment had fallen into disuse. There were many instances of the utter inapplicability of certain laws to present circumstances, and adding to these bills or sections of bills which had either been repealed or superseded, the result had proved a heavy piece of pruning and a considerable step towards the final consolidation and arrangement of the laws of British India,

Mr. John Strachey then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the suppression of female infanticide. The emendations had been few. In addition to the proposed registration of births, deaths, and marriages, it had been provided that information should be furnished in suspected localities in anticipation of these events. There had been a slight alteration in the title of the bill, and the responsibility of operation had been thrown so much more clearly on the local Governments that he anticipated the rules which it had been provided they should frame would at once be submitted. He had no doubt that the valuable aid of H. H. the Maharajah of Jeypore would contribute to rendering the rules as practicable and as useful as rules possibly could be devised for such a purpose; and that within a very few years, their efficacy would be established in stamping out the abominable practice against which this legislation was directed. The measure was passed.

Mr. Chapman introduced the Bill to make further provision for the regulation of native passenger-ships. The chief object of the bill was to prevent the over-crowding of native passenger-ships proceeding to ports in the Red Sea, with pilgrims en route to Mecca. When he obtained leave to introduce it, he instanced some of the cases of over-crowding that had recently been brought to notice, and which had induced the Government to take action in the matter. He thought it would be impossible to exaggerate the sufferings the passengers must have been subjected to on these occasions—sufferings which may have equalled any which slaves in former days endured when making the middle passage. There was, however, a material difference between the two cases. Here the sufferings were voluntarily incurred; and Government has to protect the people against themselves. The Mahomedans set so high a value on a pilgrimage to Mecca, that they willingly undergo any amount of distress and privation to accomplish it; and the poor, who are only able to undertake the journey on the cheapest terms, were not, under the circumstances, likely to complain of the treatment they might be subjected to. The fact of these sufferings being to a great extent wilful, ought not to prevent the Government from endeavouring to lessen them as much as possible. An intelligent and influential Mahomedan gentleman had recently mentioned that his co-religionists would be most thankful for any measure that would have the effect of mitigating the hardships they have now to encounter in making these pilgrimages. Another reason for legislating in this matter was, that the Ottoman Government had recently subjected all vessels arriving from India to strict quarantine. And the belief has been general that cholera and other diseases have been introduced into Europe through Indian pilgrims arriving at Mecca. Whether this belief was well-founded or not, it behoved the Government to take care that proper sanitary arrangements be enforced on these vessels—and sufficient space and ventilation are not the least important points to be attended to. These were the principal reasons for taking action in the matter. Mr. Chapman then briefly explained the state of the existing law, and the alterations proposed. The application of the present Act (XXI. of 1858) is limited to the case of vessels proceeding from ports under the jurisdiction of the British Government. The consequence is that its provisions are evaded by owners of ships after clearing out from these ports, putting into others belonging to foreign states, and, regardless of all restrictions, stowing away any number of passengers they can procure. It is proposed to remedy this defect by extending the operation of the Bill to all ports within the dominions of princes and states in India in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all ships commanded or owned by subjects of Her Majesty, conveying passengers between all ports and places situated east of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. It is proposed also to render masters violating the provisions of the bill liable to imprisonment as well as fine; and, in order to facilitate prosecutions, that depositions taken before Consuls, and authenticated by their signature, should be admissible as evidence. These were some of the chief points; but the main safeguard against over-crowding would be found in the provision obliging masters going to the Red Sea to obtain a clean bill of health at Aden, which bill may be withheld if the ship has a greater than the prescribed number of passengers. He trusted the bill would be effectual in suppressing the horrible sufferings which now are entailed on the poor people making these voyages. It seemed to him that the Government had a perfect right to insist on passengers on board-ships sailing under British colours being treated with common humanity. And this was all the bill aimed at.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT BOMBAY.

(*Pioneer.*)

BOMBAY, 17TH MARCH.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is this afternoon to lay the foundation stone of a new building for the Sailors' Home, an impromptu event hastily added to the card. The Gaekwar, in a little speech he made to the Prince when visiting him at his camp at Dadur, announced his attention of giving two lakhs for this institution. A new building is really needed, the present home being as dismally ugly, small and inconvenient as a succession of distinguished Public Works Department officials could contrive to make it. A clergyman claims the credit of first suggesting the direction the Gaekwar's munificence should take, but the *Bombay Gazette* was really the prime mover. The new site is fixed at a corner of the Esplanade; and certain rich natives, who have just built gorgeous mansions for themselves there, are reported to be not particularly gratified with the prospect of their proposed neighbour. I do not think pencil has been set to paper in the preparation of a design, for although the committee of the Sailors' Home have looked hopefully forward to the possibility of a new building, they had not of course counted on so fortunate a wind-fal as the Gaekwar's gift. Everybody here heartily appreciates the liberality of the ruler of Baroda, and the suitability of the object selected. Mr. Sassoon—of generous father generous son—has also offered a lakh to Government for a building for the Elphinstone High School, a great portion of which institution, our leading school and one most highly appreciated by the natives, is at present lodged in one of the wattle-and-daub pendals on the Esplanade. I mentioned in my last letter the thirty thousand rupees given by the Marathi chiefs, and it is quite possible that the example now fairly set may be followed by others, and that Bombay will be permanently benefited by the princely nuzzerana of her feudatories.

Miss Mary Carpenter quietly slipped away out of all the turmoil by last Saturday's mail steamer after bidding farewell to a few of her native friends in an address. I believe she does not intend to return, and really for her own sake it is time the talo of her educational Odyssey were wound up. There is little enough connection between this adventurous lady and our tumashas and high jinks, still she is one of our phenomena, and her disappearance from our horizon may be worth noting.

Yesterday, the Duke went up the Bhore Ghat to Khandalla, where he was entertained by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. . . . . .

The harbour and the island, and caves of Elephanta are, however, our great sights, and the picnic on Wednesday was one of the most successful, and certainly the most interesting and characteristic of the festivities. The authorities of the port did their utmost to bring about a general illumination of the ships—not altogether an easy task. Freights are low, owners are depressed and what is more, too far off to catch the fire of the local enthusiasm, and skippers are inclined to take mournful views of things just now. The harbour was gay with bunting, and there were some quite fairy-land-like effects of illumination during the evening, but the lighting was certainly not universal, and through some misunderstanding of signals the crowning effects of simultaneous "flares-up" were missed.

So many people have picnicked at Elephanta, there has been so much champagne and moselle drunk, and so many hams, fowls and turkeys eaten in the grateful glooms of the strange mystical cavern; so many have watched the grim faces of the great Trimurti flashed into sudden splendour with blue-lights and torches, and afterwards essayed a dance on the difficult floor or philandered in the moonlight—moonlight is indispensable for an Elephanta pic-nic—not wholly without the tender grace of flirtation, that intruth no more can be said than that a distinguished party visited the caves and enjoyed themselves as usual, only more so. There was quite a procession of steam-boats conveying the guests, and it was greeted on its progress through the shipping with loud cheers, blue-lights, rockets and fires of all colours. But Bombay Harbour, contrary to Sir Stafford Northcote's innocent belief, is vast and wide and like a big drawing-room it takes a great deal to light it up. The moon, moreover, nearing at the full, laughed broadly down on aspiring rockets, and the simultaneous blaze of blue-fire from an avenue of boats that was to have been the culminating glory of the show, having come off at the wrong time, there was not quite the magnificent *ensemble* of effect expected. It is rather ungracious perhaps to note these little drawbacks as generally all was so successful.

The Apollo Bunder showed in the still air what the effect of the illuminations would have been on Saturday night but for the wind. The road leading down to the pier bloomed in huge flowers or cones of light and showed clearly that Mr. Terry, of the School of Art, who was the leading spirit in the illuminations, knew what he was doing when he intended that these luminous pyramids should have been one of the chief feat tures of the display on Saturday night, an intention so spitefully defeated by the wind.

The police arrangements, which caused the block of carriages and consequent disappointment to hundreds on the night of the Reception, could not be found fault with last evening on the occasion of the ball, and without delay or crowding the majority of the guests found themselves taking part in, or rather I should say contemplating those who did take part in the first quadrille before ten o'clock. . . . . Of the native nobles present one of the most striking was the Sultan of Lahej, who with his son, a youth of fourteen or fifteen, took a great interest in the proceedings. The round dances seemed to have the greatest attraction for the Sultan, who rose to watch them standing in a doorway, his fine intelligent face and clear bright eyes expressing as plainly as words could have done that he had never seen it in this wise before. The comparatively unknown tongue in which he speaks makes it difficult for any one but Captain Goodfellow, the Political Resident at Aden, to hold any conversation with him, but he told a gentleman who contrived to ask what he thought of it all that he did not know what to think, but—"The sight gave him intelligence." His Highness the Gaekwar was as usual conspicuous by the splendour of his jewels and diamond plume. I was a good deal amused to watch his interview with the Duke of Edinburgh. Salaams, bows, smiles, compliments from H. H. the Gaekwar, promptly and fluently translated by Colonel Barr, Political Resident, Baroda, and responded to by His Royal Highness; smiles, bows, salaams and the Gaekwar moved slowly away, the Duke following his movements with a scintillation of suppressed humour in his eyes which spoke volumes to an appreciative looker-on.

The Ameers of Scind were a striking group, their fine faces, the profiles especially reminding one of the carved heads on Assyrian bas-reliefs. More Rajahs, Chiefs, or Princes there were; the Chief of Jumkhundee, noticeable for the extreme simplicity of his attire, and others whose costume was a curious compromise between East and West, in some cases the stocking of civilization being clasped round the ankle by the bangle of barbaric pearl and gold. We have had no dancing Maharajah among our distinguished guests, rather a fortunate thing perhaps, as I fancy he would have found it difficult to procure a partner in Bombay.

There was no drawback to the evening's enjoyment, unless those who left early found one in a mango shower which fell for about an hour beginning at 1-30 A.M.

THE GALATEA.

CALCUTTA, 17TH MARCH.

I HAVE not neglected to bear in mind your request to "keep a sharp look-out upon the Galatea during her stay in our port, and to acquaint you with the results of my observations when the proper time comes." This splendid steam-frigate left her moorings this morning; she will stop a day or two at Diamond Harbour to take in coal, and will then steam on to Madras. As she has gone from our midst, that proper time to write her Indian epitaph, to which no doubt you alluded, has fully come. But have I, a landsman, the necessary qualifications for the task? Well, *you* are the best judge of that; suffice it to say that my summer quarters, when at home, are not a hundred miles from Portsmouth; and besides having many connections in the Navy, I think I have seen and been over some of the very finest vessels in Her Majesty's Service. In fact it is not a great many months since, standing on the deck of the Hercules, one of the latest built armour-plated leviathans of the British Navy, I watched the Ariadne steam out to sea on her voyage to join their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Egypt. I then heard "tell" of her sister ship, the Galatea; and it was, therefore, with the eye of by no means a disinterested observer I scanned this frigate, as in the latter end of December last she steamed up abreast of Prinsep's Ghat, where their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Mayo, with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, many of the Native Princes of Hindustan, and the whole of Calcutta, awaited to receive her right royal and right gallant captain as he set foot for the first time in India. Since then, except during a short interval of absence from Calcutta, I have not failed, to use your nautical phraseology, to "keep a sharp look-out" on the Galatea, and, born on the seashore and bred amongst yachting men, this duty has been to me a labour as congenial to my tastes as interesting to me as the correspondent of the *Pioneer*. There are high considerations too which should make all Anglo-India take an undying interest in the visits, few and far between as they are, of every British man-of-war who casts anchor in the Hooghly. We all, at least those of us who have been long enough in India, have good reason to remember the consolation, the sense of security afforded to the inhabitants of Calcutta, by the timely advent of the Shannon and her noble captain and gallant crew in 1857; for I do not go beyond the mark when I say that many well competent to judge have attributed the safety of Calcutta, at that time, to the presence of this vessel and her consort, the Pearl, and the terror of their guns. What has once occurred may occur again, and it is therefore that we in this "Metropolis" have a right to feel and do feel far different sensations when we see a British ship-of-war in our port from those who have been accustomed to think of danger as a contingency of some hazy future never to be realized, and who regard fleets but as the machinery maintained for the protection of the commercial interests of the nation, in China, Japan, or the West Indies, or for the purpose of preserving the honour of that flag which has braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years. It is when danger comes to us at our hearths and in our homes that we are most certain to open our eyes, and look, if not with the technical and skilled glance of an inspecting officer, with the not less searching and anxious eyes of those who are not a whit less deeply interested in the efficiency of that arm of our war service in which England's *real* strength must ever lie. Every loyal subject of Her Majesty, whether Native or European in India, is interested in the Galatea, because she is commanded by the second son of their beloved sovereign; but there is an interest far more absorbing than one of simple loyalty centred in this vessel. Does she furnish us with reasonable grounds to assume that the British Navy still retains that high position in a Marine War service which warrants Great Britain retaining the honour and glory of being mistress of the seas? That is the question; it is to enable me to reply to it satisfactorily that I have looked at the Galatea, and, regardless of by whom she is commanded, I am bound to say that she has not disappointed me As regards the ship herself, although a fine specimen of naval architecture, being built entirely of wood she is now old-fashioned, and in the event of war would be considered of comparatively little value. But after three months' personal acquaintance I am able to assert that taking the crew of this vessel as an average muster the British sailor is made of the same good old metal as of yore. During the stay of the Galatea here, the commander, knowing that plenty of work is the best thing to keep men in good health, and that idleness is the root of all evil, has, in obedience to the orders of H. R. H., kept his men fully employed. Any morning soon after gun-fire an equestrian on the Maidan, who wished to have the monotony of his early ride diversified by a visit to the ship, would have been well repaid for his trouble by the novelty and interest of the sight of which he might have been a spectator. He would have seen the blue jackets swarming up the rigging and laying out on the top-mast yards, loosening, reefing, and furling the sails, bracing up the yards, striking the upper masts, and going through all the evolutions incidental to a ship at sea. Now they run down from aloft, and an enemy being sighted on the port-bow, the scene changes with the rapidity of an act in a dramatic performance. A drum beats, the guns are cast loose, loaded, run out, and pointed at the enemy, and the man who, two minutes before, was running and leaping about the rigging with the agility of a squirrel, now stands in rear of his gun, aiming at some distant object with the care and precision of a trained artilleryman. Presently the loud ringing of a bell denotes that danger threatens the ship from another quarter. It is the "alarm bell." Fire has broken out in some hidden corner of the ship. Then, from places overhead, where an outsider would have observed nothing, each man takes down a pump handle a stanchion, or a leathern hose, and before the landsman has time to recover his senses, the whole deck is converted into a gigantic fire engine, and a fire brigade of 150 men are straining every nerve to pump up the muddy water of the Hooghly, and to throw it back again into the river in streams that might drown an Australian bush-fire. But the flames being extinguished and the enemy put to flight, the ship is soon brought back to her normal harbour condition; the sails are furled, the yards squared, and the gallant tars go below to smoke the pipe of peace, until it is time to scrub decks and polish up the ship for the inspection of fair visitors, hundreds of whom during her stay in port availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing a sight so rare in Calcutta as a perfect man-of-war. It was a treat even to me, I can assure you, occasionally to go round the snow-white decks, and to observe the neatness and order in which everything was kept; to see the healthy looks and happy faces of the men; and to notice that good fellowship and cordial feeling which always exists where fine manly British sailors are commanded by intelligent and efficient officers. But now a great change is observable in the occupations of the men. Those who were sailors-artillerymen, fire-brigade and what not in the morning are now turned into cobblers, tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, butchers and barbers, and every trade is as well represented as in the best British regiment. It was this variety of accomplishments which so struck His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, when he paid a visit to the ship about a fortnight ago. So practical an inspecting officer as the Commander in-Chief was naturally impressed with the value of men who could turn their hands to so many occupations, and he repeatedly expressed to the commander his admiration at the facility with which they became soldiers, sailors, gunners, fire-brigade or tradesmen as occasion required, and desired him to convey his sense of gratification and satisfaction to both officers and men at their smartness and efficiency. I have often seen, as has every one in Calcutta who has been in the habit of taking an evening drive along the river bank, the sailors come on shore with their pouches and belts strapped on and their rifles in hand, and falling in by companies go through battalion manœuvres in a manner not to make them feel ashamed to take their places in a brigade by the side of any regiment in Calcutta. Many officers of the Naval Reserve have taken advantage of the frequency and regularity of these drills to go through their annual course of training, instead of waiting till their arrival in England, and the good accounts of which the men give of the comfort of the ship has induced numbers of merchant seamen to offer their services, those of some of whom have been accepted. By the Mercantile Navy the Galatea will be very much missed, not only on account of the advantages of the drill but on account of the good example shown by the men when on shore on leave. During the three months of her stay in Calcutta not one single man has been brought before a magistrate for disorderly conduct or other act of misbehaviour. If there is one fact more than another which speaks volumes for the discipline of this ship it is this, for we all know that as a rule when "Jack" gets on shore he *will* have his "spree," and that unless he is under a strict self-control his spree not unfrequently secures him a night's lodging with free quarters, to be followed by a not over-agreeable interview with the "Beak" in the morning. To His Royal Highness the Captain of the Galatea the credit of this satisfactory state of things is undoubtedly and mainly due, for nothing is done in the ship except under his own immediate eye when on board, and under his standing orders when he is compelled to be absent from his ship on other duty. At the hour of danger he always takes the command, and his coolness and courage, or, as it was expressed to me, his "British pluck" whenever it has been tried, and that has been often, has never failed him. On one occasion, when rounding Cape Horn, the ship was enveloped in a haze so thick that nothing could be seen; suddenly the breeze freshened and the haze cleared off, when it was discovered that the ship was in the midst of icebergs. He brought his own ship up the Hooghly, remaining on the bridge nearly all the time and giving every order himself, much to the astonishment of the State Secretaries and the deputation which went down to receive him. In passing over the James and Mary sand-bank, where so many hundred vessels have been wrecked, there were but four or five inches between his vessel and destruction. Not eighteen months ago two of the finest merchantmen which have ever come to Calcutta, the Agamemnon and the Athol, were sailing up with a flowing tide, all being merry on board, when suddenly one touched, swung round and striking the other both toppled over, and in *less* than five minutes nothing was to be seen of them but their top-masts, several lives being lost. The telegraph has been kept in active employment by him during his absence, and on one occasion I had the good luck to travel in company with one of his officers who had been summoned some eight hundred miles into the interior to attend H. R. H. on official business relating to the ship. If the nation has a right to feel proud of their Prince for those fine and manly qualities to which the Viceroy faintly alluded in his speech at Jubbulpore, undoubtedly the Admi

Arabs. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance for horses on 1st May ..... 5 G M
on 1st June 10
on 1st July 15
on 1st Aug 20

A sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—GALLOWAY PLATE.—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all galloways. Weight for inches. 1½ mile. Entrance Rs. 50. To close and name the day before the race.

3RD RACE.—THE LOTTERY STAKES.—For all horses. Weight for age and class. Rs. 500 from the Lottery Fund. 1½ mile. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

Entrance 1st May ..... 5 G M
1st July 10
1st Aug 20

when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

4TH RACE.—A SILVER CUP.—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Hon'ble A.D. Sassoon, C.S.I. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Previous winners once 5 lbs., oftener 10 lbs extra. 1½ miles.

Entrance 1st May ..... 5 G M
1st June 10
1st Aug 20

when the race will be closed.

5TH RACE.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Rs. 300 from the fund, with an entrance of Rs. 50. For all horses *bonâ fide* the property of officers in H. M.'s naval, military, and civil services. Weight for age. 1 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. standard. R. C. G. R.

6TH DAY, TUESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—STEWARDS' PURSE, of Rs. 500. 2 miles. Highest weight not to exceed 11st.

2ND RACE.—THE MONSOON STAKES.—Rs. 500 from the fund. 2 miles. Highest weight not to exceed 10st.

All horses that have won during the meeting will be entered by the stewards for one of the above two races, at an entrance of 5 G. M. for each race won. Losers can enter at 8 A.M. the day before the race, at an entrance of 10 G. M., and will be handicapped by the stewards into one of the above classes. H. F. to losers for not standing the handicap.

3RD RACE.—THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrance 10 G. M., with 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing the handicap. Entrance to be sent in by 8 A.M., and the handicap will be published by 10 A.M. the day before the race. Acceptance to be sent with entrance of the day. 1½ mile.

4TH RACE.—THE BEATEN PLATE.—Rs. 500 from the fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting. 10 G. M. entrance. H. F. 1½ mile. Weights to be announced by 10 A.M., and declarations as to standing or not to be made with the nominations of the day.

5TH RACE.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for value. Rs. 1,000 to carry 12 stone, 7 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100, G. R. ½ mile. The winner to be put up to auction after the race; any surplus over declared value to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race.

7TH DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—THE DECCAN STEEPLE CHASE.—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. — 5 G. M. For all horses, Arabs and country-breds to carry 10 st. 7 lbs., Colonial and English, the usual penalties; previous winners to carry for once 7 lb. extra, twice 12 lb., oftener 1 stone. Distance round the new Steeple Chase Course. G. R. To close and name the day before the race. Three horses, the property of separate owners, and from different stables, to start, or purse withheld.

2ND RACE.—POONA HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.—Rs. 200, presented by the Poona Hunt, added to a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. For all horses, the property of members, and that have been hunted with the Poona Hunt. Weights for Arabs 10st., Colonial and English the usual penalties; previous winners to carry 7 lbs. extra. Round the new Steeple Chase Course. To close and name the day before the race. Three horses, the property of different owners, and from different stables, to start, or the purse will be withheld.

3RD RACE.—A HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 100 from the fund, with an entrance of 3 G.M., for all horses. R. C. Over 6 hurdles. Gentlemen riders 10 stone. Previous winners to carry extra once 7 lbs, twice or oftener 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the race.

4TH RACE.—PONY RACE.—For all ponies 13-1 and under. Catch weights, over 9 stone. ½ mile. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance 2 G. M. To close the day before the race.

5TH RACE.—HACK STAKES.—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all hacks 11st. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. ½ mile. G. R. The winner to be sold for Rs. 500; any excess to go to the fund.

RULES.

I.—The W. I. T. Club Rules, as they stand on the 1st May 1870, to be adhered to, unless specially provided for.

II.—Horses will be aged by the stewards, or by some person or persons appointed by them on the 1st of May. Certificates of horses aged in Bombay on the 1st of May under the W. I. T. C. Rules will hold good.

Horses will also be aged and measured on a day appointed by the stewards just before the races.

III.—Owners of horses running during the meeting (ponies and hacks excepted) must pay Rs. 50 to the fund. In Confederacies each Confederate must subscribe Rs. 50.

IV.—No horse to start unless he has paid his entrance previously.

V.—If only two horses, *bonâ fide* the property of different owners, start for any race, half the public money will be withheld. No public money will be given for a W. O.

VI.—Three horses, *bonâ fide* the property of different owners and from different stables, must start in races for the Grand Stand Stakes, Cups, and Purses, or the prizes will be withheld.

VII.—A rateable reduction will be made from the amount added by the fund, should the subscription fall short of the amount advertised.

VIII.—Winners of lotteries to pay 5 per cent. to the fund.

IX.—After the course has been put in order, a fee of Rs. 5 will be demanded for every horse ridden or exercised thereon.

X.—In the event of any race not filling, the stewards have power to make another.

XI.—Should the weather prove unfavourable, the stewards have power to postpone the meeting for as many days as they think fit, or should the races have commenced, from race day to race day.

XII.—The decision of the stewards is final on all points whatsoever, any rule or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIII.—A day not less than a week after the date, on which the last race of the season is run, will be fixed by the stewards on which all accounts will be settled.

All entrances, &c., to be sent to the Secretary, Poona Races.

HENRY DANIELL, Captain,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Races.

18th March 1870.

NOTICES.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the cable, with leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanized Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete, One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Bidging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales, Cast Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—MR. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for carrying on the duties of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect privacy and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M No. 1, LOW LANE, Parell Road
16th November 1869.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils, Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves	Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves	1-8 "

S. C. HOCKNELL & Co., EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. S. C. HOCKNELL & Co., having a thorough practical knowledge of the English and Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.

Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastilles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, JEWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER; 96, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON;
47, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL;
80, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.
Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

DAVID HARRISON Esq., Chairman: BERNHARD LEIBERT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq.	John Holiday, Esq.
Sir Elkanah Buckley, Bart. M.P.	James Hutchinson, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq.	William Mallalieu, Esq.
James Chadwick, Esq.	John Napier, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.	

Secretary—Jas. B. Northcott.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries, and the Colonies, at the usual rates.

The undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay to the above named Insurance Company and are now prepared to receive applications for all descriptions of Fire Insurances.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 3/4
" " 3 " " 1/11 9/16
" on demand 1/11 5/8
" Scotland and Ireland 1/11 5/16
Circular Notes 1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. Menke, Turner & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James F. Dunnancey, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.
Hankow.	Yokohama.
	London.
	Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the Country Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at the various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months ..... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " ..... 4 do. do.
4 " ..... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on the Establishments of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 2-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS.—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PRINCE ALBERT. Selections from the Prize Translation of a Poem, by "Munsookh." Cloth bound and gilt lettered ..... Rs. 2 8
Ditto Ditto Paper Cover 2 0

Bombay, 12th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE,
RECEIVED BY
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb.	1 1	1 3
BACON, best Wilts Middles, per lb.	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Glo'ster, per lb.	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, slices of about 6 lb. in sealed tins, per lb.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOMEWARD BOUND
TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH
CHINA CURIOSITIES
In carved IVORY, SANDAL WOOD, or Gilt JAPAN WORK.
CHEBOOTS AND CIGARS.
Coconads, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for
BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.
Bengal Chutni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chutni, Mulligatawni Paste;
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co., (Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumpinr Engine to lift and force 8,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,963
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,558
Do. 1869 of £232,239

Showing an increase over 1859 of .....

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1863 ..... £73,150
Do. 1869 105,703
Do. 1884 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED with SMALL CAPITAL in a remunerative business, a European to take the place of one compelled to return to England—would be required to travel.—Apply with references to

J. S. CLEARY, Solicitor, Forbes Street.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-room.

NOTICES.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, FORBES STREET, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door caterers, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

(Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to announce that they have OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments at any hour at reasonable charges. Great Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.
HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet the growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, this Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured, and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Iron Bars and Rods, 24 Rs. a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Wire Gauze.
Traversing Screw Jacks,
Corrugated Iron.
Bolting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Hoop Iron.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

FABER'S CELEBRATED PENCILS.

Prepared from the
FINEST SIBERIAN BLACK LEAD.

		Cash Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1, Good Lead Pencils, Hard, Medium, or Soft, Stamped A.W.F., each 2 ss.	per doz.	1 0	1 4
No. 2, Super Drawing Pencils, round, natural polish, lettered in Silver—			
B. Soft and Black for Shading ...			
B. B. Soft and very Black			
B. B. B. Very soft and very Black ...			
E. H. B. Extra Hard and Black ...			
F. Firm, for general Drawing ...			
H. Hard, for Sketching	each 3 ss.; per doz.	1 12	2 0
H. H. Very Hard, for Engineers ...			
H. H. H. Hard and Black, for Office use ...			
No. 3, Hexagon Pencils, Nos. 2 and 3, each 3 ss. ...	per doz.	1 12	2 0
No. 4, Finest Hexagon Pencils, for Drawing, of all letters, each 4 ss. ...	"	2 8	3 0
No. 5, Pocket Book Pencils with Ivory Tops, 4 inches long ...	(each 2 ss.; per doz.	1 4	1 8
No. 6, Do. Do. 5 do. ...			
No. 7, Do. Do. 6 do. ...			
No. 8, Programme Pencils, for the Ball Room, in Blue, Pink, or White ...	per doz.	1 4	1 8
No. 9, Blue—or—Red Pencils, each 4 ss. ...	"	2 8	3 0
No. 10, Blue—and—Red (in one) Pencils, each 4 ss. ...	per doz.	2 8	3 0
No. 11 Blue—or—Red, with Ivory tops, for Pocket Book, each 3 ss. ...	per doz.	1 4	1 8
No. 12 Crayons of all colours, each 4 ss. ...	"	2 8	3 0

ARTISTS COMPANIONS.

No. 1, A Box containing one each B, BB, BBB, F, H, H H, and H B Pencils ... | 1 4 | 1
No. 2, A Box containing one each B, BB, F, H, & H B Pencils, Eraser, and Penknife... | 1 12 | 2

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TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, Lea and Perrins give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salicrubici) ..... 12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

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NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for syment in Bombay.

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WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with 3,000 grouped and classified illustrations, a pronouncing vocabulary of the names of fictitious persons and places, Scripture proper names, Greek and Latin proper names, Geographical and Biographical names, Quotations, Words, Phrases, Proverbs, &c., Abbreviations, Signs, &c., &c., by GOODRICH and PORTER.
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